

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

The *villigrata* which is now being enjoyed by the great part of the Kings and statesmen of Europe probably will be enjoyed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia, but will give rise, as usual, to rumours of approaching war between the King of Prussia and the Emperor. The Emperor and the King of Prussia are both very much interested in the fashionable "Fountain of Youth" which the Emperor of Austria has recently discovered. The Emperor and the King of Prussia are both very much interested in the fashionable "Fountain of Youth" which the Emperor of Austria has recently discovered. The Emperor and the King of Prussia are both very much interested in the fashionable "Fountain of Youth" which the Emperor of Austria has recently discovered.

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Certainly, whatever may be the cause of this pernicious malarial disease, it is at present most inappropriate, most unwise, to designate the sister country as the "emerald isle." Ireland is a land of many sorrows, and the Channel traveler who has seen the seaweed has been found floating in the Channel, while in the Solent people are afraid to bathe because of the sharks which have recently found their way to the coast. But that is not the cause of the malarial drought—which, by the way, of course, the prevailing wind is blowing from the east. The traveler who experienced last year in New South Wales—how awakened grave apprehensions as to the safety of our island—has been told that the malarial disease is considerably respected in the Channel, and that he is taking into consideration the fact that shells which lie on the heavy and well-farmed lands of the Channel yield a large amount of the malarial disease. It is also certain that the malarial disease is not light, low, and gravelly soils will turn out a perfect malarial disease, may safely assume that the English harvest of the last year will be much below the average. Of the barley and oats crops the malarial disease is said to be the worst. The crops are likewise much complained of. The potatoes are free from disease, but the yield is light. The malarial disease is said to be the worst of the malarial disease.

The Social Science Association are about to make an attempt to do for the question of economic science what the Anti-Cornlaw League did for political economy. They have formed a series of lectures and industrial committees, which will serve as the basis of an organisation intended to enlighten the working-classes, and other portions of the community, by means of lectures, treatises, &c., respecting the relations of labour and capital to each other. At their preliminary meeting, lately held at the Society of Arts, Mr. Gladstone presided, the unionist leader being seconded by J. F. Ladbroke, John Ruskin, and others holding views upon the subject entertained by the leading teachers of economic science, were present, and nothing could be more judiciously discriminating than to hear the matter put forward in which Mr. Gladstone's opinion was enunciated their views—which were, as every impartial observer must have noticed, completely opposed to the results of experience—of the lecturer, who Mr. Ruskin has evidenced no further in his ideas of capital and labour, a notion that it is a lump of money. At another meeting it was contended by Mr. Newmarch that the trade between capital and labour were identical. That is almost a truism, and would admit of few exceptions. Yet Mr. Hughes, M.P., wholly rejected the idea of this alleged identity of interest. He asked in which way did they exist? "We must remember," he argued, "that we are not talking of buyers and sellers are the same." And answered, "Would it be the interest of a tradesman to stock a shop with articles which were not desired by his customers?" "No," he said. "Success in trade comes from understanding and providing what the customer requires. In this way mutual advantage is secured, and consequently, the interests of both classes are promoted. The prevailing error among men like Mr. Jones, who are so fond of talking about the welfare of the workmen depends entirely on amount of wages obtained by them; whereas the truth is, that labour is expending much more than it brings back again. As long as there is anything—that capital is expended. Well, why not the labourers become capitalists? "Oh, because they cannot possess the land," say they. But, suppose that labour possessed the land, would it be without capital, except by converting to a savage state of life, dispensing with the comforts and conveniences of civilised existence? In Australia there are millions of acres of land lying waste in England we see thousands seeking for work. What are they doing here and the land? Want of capital. Suppose however, that the labourers, still without capital, had the land, would they be able to produce anything?

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I think the fright must have done us all good; it was almost absurd to see the way both guides and tourists, after the first look of dismay, were relaxed and cheerful again. With care we retraced our footsteps to a few hundred yards, where I saw when they quite disappeared; but by keeping to the right under the mountain we could not get well wrong. How thankful we all were to find that the protection I cannot well do without for one shall never forget.

For all the guides say we had a very narrow escape. We had been about two hours and a half wandering about on the glacier over unknown crevasses. It was about five o'clock, and even safe, to attempt return to Breuil; so we made a dash for the side of the cabin, and open the door for the rest of the party. In this harbour of refuge were two beds of straw, one of which was allotted to the three ladies and the other to the guides. The guides had little brown bread, a cold chicken, and some horrible spirits, made in the country, called Geneva. Three guides, firmly tied together, left us Breuil at six o'clock, and returned at eight, their journey more difficult than they supposed, and telling us that in favourable weather might have been done in six or six hours took them nearly twelve. The night spent was most wretched, and I sincerely trust I never shall see another snowed-out of my hotel.

The room small the heat was insupportable, and without the cold was intense, and the wind tempestuously.

Suddenly, to our immense satisfaction, I thought we were saved. On Thursday morning, however, there was a change, and on rushing to prison we found everything as different as possible from the view of the mountain ranges was wonderful close on our right rose the splendid pile of the Matterhorn, and the mountains of the east facing us were the mountains of Italy to the distance of 80 or 100 miles. The sunrise an hour later, rapid up, I think, for all our trouble, and the day's guide just then appearing with our breakfasts surprised us by saying that the snowed-out of our hotel was what we were beginning to imagine. You believe me when I tell you no time was lost in getting away; and after four hours' walking, partly over the snow, and the remainder down hill, we reached our next winter, where we were welcomed upon the porch at the hotel hearing our story.

I may as well state that on our way down we saw a few faint marks of our track the night before;

[WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS JOURNAL.]

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dozen Australians seeking admission, each having a fair prospect of success.

cially Messrs. Childers, Torrens, and Lowe has bidden farewell to the pl

has not yet made any sign elsewhere. It is expected, however, that he means to retire for good after a very life. His prospects are too brilliant to admit of any such supposition.

The Social Science Association are about to attempt to do for the question of economic science what the Anti-Cornlaw League did for the question of Free Trade. They have formed a list of names of distinguished writers, which will be made use of as the basis of a series of lectures, to enlighten the working-classes, and other portions of the community generally, by means of lectures, tracts, &c., respecting the natural laws which govern the subject. It is about to hold a series of preliminary meetings, later to be held at Manchester. Mr. Gladstone presided, the unionist leader, mustering in strong force. Mr. J. M. Ludlow, of the University of London, and others holding views opposed to the views of the Association, were also present. These entertained views, which were not only different, but were present, and nothing could be so painful, more disheartening, than to hear the manner in which Mr. Ruskin and his friends expressed their views—which were, as every impartial observer must have noticed, completely opposed to the results of experimental investigation, and history. Mr. Ruskin has evidently got no further in his idea of capital than the vulgar notion of it is a lump of money. At another meeting it was contended that the interests of the capitalists and interests of capital and labour were identical. This is almost a truism, although there may be occasional exceptions. Test Mr. Hughes, M.P., wholly retracts his former views, and is now convinced. He said in which way did the identity of interests of capital and labour exist? He said, "as well," he argued, "reason that the interest between buyers and sellers are the same." And are they not? Would it be the interest of a tradesman to stock his shop with goods which he cannot sell, or to keep customers? The whole secret of success lies in understanding and providing what one's customer requires. In this way mutual advantage is secured, and, consequently, the interests of the community. The prevailing views of the men like Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Lubling, and Mr. Lloyd Jones, seem to be their notion that the welfare of the workmen depends entirely on the wages they are obtained by them; whereas, in fact, the welfare of the workmen depends in a manner in which such a notion is entirely taken into account. Again, they assume that labour is everything—that capital is nothing. Well, without capital, how can labour become capitalists? "Oh, because," they say, "labour can become capitalists, but labour possessed the land, and the land without capital, except by reverting to a savage state of life, dispensing with the comforts and conveniences of civilisation? In Australia there are millions of acres awaiting cultivation. What stands in the way of these and the land? Want of capital. Suppose these and the labourers, still without capital, were to take the land, and to cultivate it, and to

MATCH.

(From the Field)

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Florida was still increasing her lead, and was down to the others at noon as she bore away.

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"VOYAGEUR" writes to the editor of the *Standard*

—hinking that some of your stay-at-home people might like to hear of a snow-storm on the Alps, I might as well give you a little of the story of our escape that a friend of mine and myself had a few days past. It was on Tuesday, the 23rd of June, that I left Chastillon, on the Italian side, for Breuil, whence we purposed on the morrow crossing the Alps, and reaching the little town of Courmayeur, a comfortable little inn at Breuil we could see several people on the balcony, evidently conversing with what we were. We afterwards discovered that these ladies, who were there for a short purpose, had been invited to the Alps by the weather. On the Wednesday, having the forenoon before given our two guides instructions to start at 4 o'clock, we were rather annoyed by their carelessness; we did not take our provisions, and had to wait for them. Our guides, being about fifteen minutes in advance, found hard climbing, and we at last were on the glacier, which was completely covered with a not even a crevasse visible to make the timid ones of us feel that we were not going to be thrown through and miserable, we found ourselves at the summit of the Pass, with the pleasant prospect of two hours more snow-walking, and this, too, in the dense fog, accompanied by a searching wind, which was blowing from the north, or, as I use the imaginative term it, a pavilion, but, undaunted, we yet opened for the summer. We, however, turned ourselves with a small shed adjoining the foot of which, being ankle-deep in snow, we could say we might as well believe it was much to our comfort. At 10 o'clock, however, by we could tell by our half-frozen watches we left Cou, 10,000 feet of elevation, to try and get to Zermatt, more easily said than done. Ropes, of course, were used, and the snow and small party taking the lead. The ladies followed in our footsteps, and were not getting under weigh, our leading guide was called to account by his colleagues for going too much to the right; fortunate for us would it have been if he had been so foolish to follow his own intention, instead of listening to the rest of us. The snow was not deep. It was now bitterly cold and perfectly dark, and being most dense; the halts were frequent, and attempts to find out our locality by the echo fruitless. The snow-storm, as an inquiry of mine, a guide said it was taking place now for the first time in the winter of 1864. Imagine our sensations, when one hour had very nearly gone by, just when two foremost men exclaimed, *non sommes pas perdus*—ever fear was written on the face of our guides, much more than on the faces of the ladies, who brought us where they knew not, but there they were, us, not many yards from our feet, was the horrible, looking crevasse, of unknown depth, whose further side was obscured from sight by rain and snow. The guides appeared to waver, and looked like a hurtful storm of ice.

I think the fright must have done us all good. It was almost absurd to see the way both guides and tourists, after the first look of dismay, were relaxed and cheerful. With care we retraced our steps to our footpaths to a few hundred yards, when they quite disappeared; but by keeping to the right under the mountain we could not get well wrong. How thankful we all were to find that the guides were not deceived, and that I for one shall never forget the lesson.

For all the guides say we had a very narrow escape. We had been about two hours and a half wandering about on the glacier over unknown crevasses. It was a very good thing, a protection I cannot well do justice to, that the guides had been so careful of the cabin, and open the door for the rest of the party. In this harbour of refuge were two beds of straw, one of which was allotted to the three ladies and the other to the guides. I had a little little brown bread, a cold chicken, and some horrible spirits, made in the country, to console me. Three guides, firmly tied together, left us to our own devices. I had no more clothes, but it was more difficult than they supposed, and I felt that in favourable weather might have been done in six or six hours took them nearly twelve. The night spent was most wretched, and I sincerely trust I never shall see the inside of a bed again. The fire and the room smell the heat was insupportable, and without the cold was intense, and the wind tempestuously.

Suddenly, to our immense satisfaction, I saw a light. It was about three Thursday morning there was a change, and on rushing to the prison we found everything as different as possible. The view of the mountain ranges was wonderful. The sun shone on our right rose the splendid plain the mountains, and the mountains of Italy to the distance of 80 or 100 miles. The sunrise an hour later, rapid us, I think, for all our trouble, and the guides just then appearing with our breakfasts, and the rest of the remainder of the night, we reached our mountain, where, we were lodged upon the platform at the hotel hearing our story.

I may as well state that on our way down we saw a few faint marks of our track the night before;

TELEGRAPHIC MESSEGES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

MORPETH.

WEDNESDAY.
Yesterday evening, Mr. C. G. Croaker, of Woodville, was severely injured by a buggy accident here. The trace gave way, the horse bolted, the wheels got locked, and the buggy upset. Mr. Croaker was pitched forward on his head, receiving, as per Dr. Wells's report, a compound indented fracture of the skull. Mr. Sheridan, manager of the Commercial Bank, was also thrown out, but is comparatively uninjured.

MARBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY.
The fortnightly export brought three thousand and nine ounces. Threelike's machine commenced on Monday.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 9 P.M.
The Victorian Meat Preserving Company have received large orders.

The Aclimatisation Society have voted a letter of condolence to the widow of the late Dr. Ramelton. Two men have been committed for trial for murder at Ballarat.

In the Assembly, in reply to Mr. Eversard, Mr. McCulloch said the President of the Legislative Council had employed the messenger as a private servant.

The committee in Mr. Jones's case find no evidence to support Mr. Alexander's charge.

Mr. Dalmahy Campbell and Co. report best bullocks from £10 to £11 5s, and prime wethers at 12s to 13s.

ARRIVED.—Bellerophon, from New York; Salina, from Liverpool; Star of Peace, from London; Salisbury, ship, from London.

QUEENSLAND.

WEDNESDAY.
SAILED.—Alexandra (s), for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 9 P.M.
The result of the first crushing of five tons from the Alameda silver mines gives 112 ounces of refined silver.

The case of Hen v. the South Australian Insurance Company has been compromised for £600; the company abandoned the plea of arson and fraud.

The corn market is quiet; millers' prices for wheat are, to the 6d. 4s. 6d.; but for large parcels 7s. would have to be given. Good town brands of flour are obtainable at 4s. 6d.; bran is firm at 1s. 6d., owing to large purchases for Melbourne.

ARRIVED.—Proserpine, from Batavia; Trubridge, from Fremantle; Glenmore, from Hobart Town.

STURRING L. CHURCH'S COACH NEAR GWYNIE.—The *Marborough Chronicle* gives the following account of the occurrence, and seems rather astonished "that there are honest men who honestly work for the money of their own countrymen."

The coach, with the mails and three passengers—Mr. Power, Mrs. Farley, and Mrs. Thatcher—left Gwynie on Thursday morning at about a quarter past one o'clock. About half an hour after, and while about three miles from Gwynie, the coach was descending a hill, and when it had descended about half a mile, it was overtaken by a motor car, driven by a man named John, who was driving at a very high speed.

The motor car, which was a very new one, was driven by a man named John, who was driving at a very high speed. The coach, which was a very old one, was driven by a man named John, who was driving at a very high speed.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

FROM 15TH AUGUST TO 9TH SEPTEMBER.

The Royal mail ship *Kalkora*, with the English mails of July, left Port Phillip on the 14th August, four days in advance of her contract time.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Avoca* arrived on the 8th September, within her contract time. Parliament will meet for dispatch of business on the 15th October.

A new land bill is promised in the ensuing session. There was a railway accident near the Sydney terminus on the 4th instant. Several passengers were injured, but none killed.

The Australian Derby was won by The Duke. The obituary of the month includes the names of the late Mr. George Cox, of Maitland, in his 75th year, and Mr. George Wilkie, all old and respected colonists.

There was a great tidal disturbance, generally attributed to volcanic action, along the whole of the Australian coast on the 15th August.

M.M.S. Challenger has returned from her cruise among the Lalande. While at Fiji an expedition was sent up one of the rivers in boats to chastise the natives.

There are no alterations in rates of exchange, discount, or interest.

Representatives of the Lambton Colliery having notified an agreement for a uniform tariff, coal has fallen 2s. per ton.

The yield of gold for the past eight months shows an increase of 924 ounces over the corresponding period of last year.

The Bruckly (Castle and Australian) took 31,185 ounces of gold.

Stocks of imported goods are heavy, as trade has been very slack during the winter.

The first of the wool clip has reached town. The Queensland clip is reported to be more ready than usual.

The month's exports have been light, except in the case of wool, which was unusually small.

The Springbrook, Brookham, Stuart Lane, Martha Birnie, and Harlaw have arrived from London.

The Bruckly Castle, Australian, and H.M.S. Brak have sailed for England.

OPENING OF MOORE'S STAIRS.—PLANTING OF TREES AT MOORE'S PARK.

At about half-past 12 o'clock, immediately after the quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, the Right Worshipful Mayor (Mr. Charles Moore), the aldermen, and the members of the Council, proceeded from the Town-hall to Moore's Park, North, with a view to the formal opening of some new and commodious staircases, and to the planting of a number of trees.

The staircases, which are situated on the eastern side of the park, and which will be of great service to the public, were opened by the Mayor, who, in the presence of a large number of guests, performed the ceremony.

The planting of trees, which was also performed by the Mayor, was a very successful one, and it is hoped that the new staircases and the new trees will be of great service to the public.

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Mr. George H. H. was understood that the Mayor proposed to plant trees for Moore's Park, North, and that the Council had agreed to do so.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Bread	£334 0 7
Alcohol, cordials, or strong waters	18 0 0
Wine	18 0 0
Perfumed spirits	25 1 0
All other spirits	267 10 0
Wine	31 11 0
Alcohol, and beer (in bond)	110 10 0
Tobacco	98 0 0
Opium	15 0 0
Sugar, unrefined	100 0 0
Sugar, refined	41 10 0
Plumage	23 0 0
Alum	57 11 11
Total	£2366 3 10

The R. M. S. Geelong takes 97,591 seven-eighths.

With the exception of a sale of damaged sugars by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., hardly any business was done during to-day. The sugar sold formed part of the cargo ex Bengal, from Bourbon. Prices realised showed a weaker market. Breadstuffs were inactive at yesterday's quotations.

Prime samples of wheat are in request, but millers are indisposed to pay holders' quotations, and prefer to allow their stocks to run low, pending further advices from California. Maize is in light demand at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. Low sugars are in more request. Samples of the Clara Snyers's teas have been landed, and pending the sale of the cargo on Friday, the trade are deferring purchases.

Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.'s supplementary circular of July 16, is as follows:—

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